Numb. LXXI.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, March 19. to Thurſday, March 26. 1730.

The Six DISCOURSES on the MIRACLES of our SAVIOUR, *written by Mr.* Tho. Woolſton, *having made ſo much Noiſe in the World, we think the following Account of his Proſecution and Trial* (*extracted from the* Political State of Great Britain) *may not be unacceptable to our Readers.*

ON *Tueſday*, the 4th of *March*, at the Sitting of the Court of *King's-Bench* at *Guildhall*, came on before the Lord Chief Juſtice *Raymond*, the Tryal of *Thomas Woolſton*, *Clerk*, upon Four Informations exhibited againſt him by Mr. Attorney-General; for Writing, Printing and Publiſhing, Four ſeveral Diſcourſes upon the Miracles of our Saviour, tending to vilify and ſubvert the *Chriſtian* Religion, to Blaſpheme our Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*, to repreſent him as an Impoſtor and Falſe Prophet, to ridicule his Life and Miracles, to deny the Truth and Authority of Sacred Scripture, and to diſperſe Diabolical Opinions among his Majeſty's Subjects: Upon all which the Jury, without withdrawing, found him Guilty.

The particulars of this Trial *are as follows*,

The Jury being ſworn to try the Iſſue, between Our Sovereign Lord the King, and *Thomas Woolſton*, Defendant, the Council for the King opened the Caſe to the Court, That *Thomas Woolſton*, ſometime Fellow of *Sidney College* in *Cambridge*, had wrote a wicked and Blaſphemous Book, which he had cauſed to be Printed and Publiſhed, on the Firſt of *May* laſt, Intituled, *A Diſcourſe on the Miracles of Our Saviour*, &c. Inſinuating, That the Miracles done by *Jeſus Chriſt* might be done by the Power of Magick Art, to the Scandal of our Holy Religion, and bringing into Contempt the Life and Doctrines of our Lord and Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*. That he was once eſteem'd as a Learned Gentleman, and a Clergyman, but thinking his Learning too great for him to remain unconſider'd, he fell into a Crime, which juſtly expoſes him to the Cenſure of all good Chriſtians, ſtating Our Saviour's Miracles as Romances, idle Tales and Rodomontadoes, and not an Evidence of his Divinty, but vile Abſurdities, Incoherences and Contradictions; and that notwithſtanding the Defendant now maintains ſuch Blaſphemous Notions, he once enter'd into Orders, and conſequently believed then, or pretended to believe the Scriptures, containing the Miracles of our Saviour, as they are believed by all true Chriſtians.

The King's Attorney-General then took Notice to the Court and Jury, That this was the moſt blaſphemous Book that ever was publiſh'd in any Age whatſoever, in which our Saviour is compared to a Conjurer, Magician and Impoſtor, and the Holy Goſpel, as wrote by the Bleſſed Evangeliſts, turn'd into Ridicule and Ludicrous Banter, the Literal Scope and Meaning wreſted, and the Whole repreſented as idle Romance and Fiction; and to ſerve his Purpoſe in this Blaſphemous Piece, he has quoted St. *Auſtin* as encouraging his Notions, as if that Father had ſaid *The Works which* Jeſus *did, might have been done by Magick Art*; but as he had miſ-tranſlated the very Quotation he cites, it was preſumed he did it chiefly to impoſe upon the World, ſince he being a Man of Learning, muſt know he varied from the Meaning and Words of the *Latin*, which he has placed in the Margin; for as he ſays, St. *Auſtin* ſaid, *The Works of* Jeſus *might have been performed by Magick Art*; St. *Auſtin* ſays, *Infidels might ſuggeſt ſuch a Thing*.

Mr. *Tuskin* depos'd, That he bought this Firſt Book, *On the Miracles of our Saviour*, of Mr. *Thomas Woolſton*, on the Second of *May* laſt, at his Houſe in the *Old-Jury*, for which he gave him One Shilling.

Mr. *Birch*, the Councellor for the Defendant, ſaid, He ſhould not diſpute that Mr. *Woolſton* did not publiſh this Book, but he could not agree it was done with a blaſphemous Intent, to bring our Religion into Contempt, but to put our Religion upon a better Footing, and ſhew, That the Miracles of our Saviour were to be underſtood in a Metaphorical Senſe, and not as they were literally written; but this was anſwer'd, If Mr. *Woolſton*'s Intent was to do ſo, he would not have turn'd the Miracles of our Saviour into Ridicule, and proceeded in ſo ludicrous a Manner as he has done; but have endeavour'd to prove they were not to be taken as they are literally wrote, by a ſerious Diſcourſe and ſound Arguments. The Council for the Defendant ſaid, There were ſeveral Paſſages in this Book, which ſhew'd the Author had no Intent to bring our Religion into Diſgrace, and thoſe Paſſages being read, would ſhew, as he ſaid before, It was only to put our Religion upon a better Footing, by diſcovering the Parts which are Allegorical; but here he was again anſwer'd, That what he had wrote, was too plain to be miſunderſtood; and if the Author of a treaſonable Libel, ſhould write at the Concluſion, *God ſave the King*, it would not excuſe him.

Part of this Firſt Book being read, it appeared, That his Firſt Piece of falſe Reaſoning, or rather impious Ribaldry, was upon our Saviour's *Driving out thoſe, who bought and ſold Doves in the Temple*; and he there tells you, That he has read in ſome modern Author, whoſe Name does not occur to his Memory, That it was, in his Opinion, the moſt ſtupendous Miracle that *Jeſus* wrought; and in Truth, ſays he, it was a moſt aſtoniſhing one, if literally True, and *Jeſus* muſt appear more than a Man; he muſt put on an awful and moſt Majeſtick Countenance to effect it. It is hard, ſays he, how any one in the Form of a Man, and of a deſpiſed one too, (and we don't read that *Jeſus* chang'd his Human Shape,) with a Whip in his Hand, could execute ſuch a Work upon a great Multitude of People who were none of his Diſciples, nor had any Regard for him. Suppoſing (ſays he) he could by his Divine Power, infuſe a Panick Fear into the People, yet what was the Reaſon he was ſo eaten up with Zeal againſt the Profanation of that Houſe which he himſelf came to deſtroy, and which he permitted, I may ſay commanded to be filthily polluted not long after. He then endeavours to prove, by the Authority of the Fathers, that this is an Allegory; and concludes the Obſervation with Invectives and Inſinuations againſt our Clergy, as if he would malicioufly bring into Contempt a Body of Men of which he is unworthy to be a Member.

He next falls upon that Miracle of our Saviour, Of his caſting the Devils out of the Poſſeſs'd, and permitting them

to

to enter into the Herd of Swine, which thereupon ran down a Precipice, and were all choak'd in the Sea.

To exorciſe, or caſt out Devils, out of the Poſſeſs'd (ſays he) without conſidering the Nature of ſuch a Poſſeſſion, or the Nature and Power of the Devil, we'll allow to be not only a kind and beneficent Act, but a great Miracle; and then, be the Miracle as great as can be imagin'd, 'tis no more than what falſe Teachers, Workers of Iniquity, and even ſome Artiſts among the *Jews* have done before; conſequently (ſays he) ſuch a Work of Exorciſm, in our Saviour, could be no Proof of his Divine Authority. And if there was no more to be ſaid againſt this Miracle, this is enough to ſet it aſide, and to ſpoil the Argument of *Jeſus*'s Divine Power from it; but he ſays, there are many Circumſtances in the Story, literally conſider'd, that would induce us to to call the Truth of the Whole into Queſtion. He then goes on to reckon it an Abſurdity, That the Poſſeſs'd ſhould dwell among the Tombs, &c. and would fain inſinuate, That there were no Swine in that Country; prophanely making as familiar with the great Name of *Jeſus*, as if he was a Porter; and ſeems to wonder how he eſcaped ſo well as only being deſired to depart out their Coaſts; ſaying, If any Exorciſt, in this our Age and Nation, had pretended to expel the Devil out of one Poſſeſs'd, and permitted him to enter into a Flock of Sheep, the People would have ſaid, That he had bewitch'd both; and our Laws and Judges too, of the laſt Age, would have made him to ſwing for it; and this too, he would ſalve as an Allegory; but leaving that to Divines, his Impiety and Inſolence is plain, and not Allegorical.

The next Charge againſt him, in the Information, is his Abuſe of that Part of Sacred Hiſtory on our Saviour's Tranſfiguration on the Mount; and this, ſays he, is the darkeſt and blindeſt Story of the whole Goſpel, which a Man can neither make Head nor Foot of; and he queſtions whether the Heads of any two thinking Doctors can agree about it. To ſay there is nothing in the Letter of this Story, we Believers muſt not, becauſe St. *Peter* ſays, He was an Eye Witneſs of *Jeſus*'s Majeſty, ſaw his Glory on the Mount, and heard the Voice out of the Cloud; and under pretence of telling how Infidels will be prying into Chriſt's Life, he introduces St. *Auguſtin* as countenancing his Infidelity, and ſays, That he owns, that the whole of it might be perform'd by Magick Art; and we know, ſays he, That in theſe our Days, ſome Juglers are ſtrange Artiſts at the Imitation of a Voice, and to make it as if it came from a far off, when it is utter'd cloſe by us; and can caſt themſelves too into different Forms and Shapes, without a Miracle, to the Surpriſe and Admiration of the Spectators; and will have it, that this Transfiguration was only the Sun's ſhining in *Jeſus*'s Face; and ſpeaks of *Moſes* and *Elias* talking with *Jeſus* on the Mount with the utmoſt ludicrous Impiety.

The next Miracle which he falls upon, and is in the Charge againſt him, is ſurely the moſt looſe and extravagant Diſcourſe that ever was wrote by any other Pen than that of the Defendant; it is on our Saviour's turning Water into Wine at the Marriage at *Cana* of *Galilee*, on which his Obſervations are ſo monſtrous and abominable, that the Relation will not bear mentioning; the whole being ſum'd up to the Jury, without going out, they brought him in Guilty of Writing, Printing, and Publiſhing the ſaid Book.

The Jury were then ſworn again, to try the Iſſue beween *Our Sovereign Lord the King* and *Thomas Woolſton*, on a ſecond Book of his, Entituled, *A ſecond Diſcourſe on the Miracles of our Saviour*, &c. for Writing, Printing, and Publiſhing the ſaid Book, containing ludicrous Reflections on the Miracles of our Saviour, and vile Inſinuations on the Life and Actions of *Jeſus Chriſt*, which the Council for the King opened as before; ſhewing, That the Defendant *Tho. Woolſton*, ſometime Fellow of *Sidney College* in *Cambridge*, had in a ſecond Book, &c. ſet forth thoſe three Miracles of our Saviour, of his healing a Woman that was afflicted with an Iſſue of Blood twelve Years; of his curing a Woman that labour'd under an Infirmity eighteen Years; and of his telling the *Samaritan* Woman her Fortune (as he expreſſes it) of having had five Husbands, and living then in Adultery with another Man, as ſo many Abſurdities, Improbabilities and Incredibilities, and this in a blaſphemous and ludicrous Manner.

The Council for the Defendant made the ſame Obſervations as he had done before, and then Mr. *John Cuſtin* was call'd and ſworn, who ſaid he bought this ſecond Book of Mr. *Woolſton* for one Shilling. Part of the Book being read, it ſhew'd that Mr. *Woolſton* ſet forth, that the Miracles of healing all Manner of bodily Diſeaſes, which *Jeſus* was juſtly fam'd for, are none of the proper Miracles of the *Meſſiah*, neither are they ſo much as a good Proof of his divine Authority to found a Religion.

That the literal Prophecy of many of the Miracles of *Jeſus* as recorded by the Evangeliſts, does imply Abſurdities, Improbabilities, and Incredibilities, and conſequently they either in whole, or in part, were never wrought as they are commonly believed now a-days, but are only related as prophetical and parabolical Narratives, as would be myſteriouſly and more wonderfully done by him.

He then ſays, he will conſider what *Jeſus* means, when he appeals to his Miracles, as to a Teſtimony and Witneſs of his divine Authority; and to ſhew, that he could not properly and ultimately refer to thoſe he then wrought in the Fleſh, but to thoſe myſtical ones which he would do in the Spirit, of which thoſe wrought in the Fleſh are but Types and Shadows: He then ſays, *Jeſus* is ſuppoſed often miraculouſly to cure Lameneſs, but there is no Account of the Nature and Degree of the Lameneſs he cured, nor are we certain whether the Skill of a Surgeon, or Nature itſelf, could not have done the Work without his Help. If, ſays he, the Evangeliſt had told us of Men that wanted one or both their Legs (and ſuch miſerable Objects of Chriſt's Power and Compaſſion were undoubtedly in thoſe Days as well as in ours) and how *Jeſus* commanded Nature to extend itſelf to the intire Reparation of ſuch Defects; here would have been ſtupendous Miracles indeed, which no Scepticiſm or Infidelity itſelf could have cavill'd at, nor (ſays he) could I, nor the Fathers themſelves have told how to allegoriſe or make Parables of them; but there is no ſuch Miracle recorded of Chriſt, but as he ſays, they are blindly and lamely reported; and he would treat on ſome Subjects, but he will forbear it at preſent, having no Inclination to put the Clergy quite out of all Temper, for now he has them in a tolerable good Humour for Liberty, and he'll endeavour to keep them in it, and not diſturb them by an haſty and unneceſſary Provocation; for, ſays he, who knows not, but that the Clergy, like an untam'd Colt that I have a mind to ride, may be apt to kick and wince, and may give me a Fall before I come at the End of my Journey, to the Diſappointment of my Readers; they ſhall therefore be gently handled and ſtroak'd until they are a little more inur'd to the Bit and Saddle, and for their Sakes will I poſtpone ſuch Miracles as are moſt obnoxious to Ridicule, and at preſent chuſe the Three, that, of almoſt any in the Goſpel, may be inoffenſively treated on.

He then begins with the Miracle of *Jeſus*'s healing a Woman afflicted with an Iſſue of Blood twelve Years; he ſeems very Angry with the Evangeliſts for not telling the Nature of this Diſtemper, and ſays it might be only a little bleeding at the Noſe, or an evacuation of the Blood by Urine, &c. and inſinuates as if an Infidel ſhould ask the Queſtion, that ſhe was not ſo bad as ſhe pretended, for ſhe preſſed into the Croud; and that *Jeſus*'s curing her might be a Precipitation of her Death, by ſtopping the Effuſion of Blood, which diſcharg'd Nature of her Load of Humours; and brings in a vile Compariſon of *Moor* the Apothecary, whom he prefers to the Holy Evangeliſts; and will have it, that the Woman was cured by Conceit and Imagination, on her touching the Hem of *Chriſt*'s Garment; and from the Words of our Saviour, *That Virtue had gone out of him*, draws this blaſphemous Inference, *That Jeſus*'s *Virtue hung very looſe on him*; and ſuch likewiſe makes a Compariſon of our Saviour's working *Miracles*, to the Pope's three *Miracles* when he was laſt at *Benevento*.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Rome, Sept. 24. N. S.

THE Queen of Spain would fain have perſuaded the Pope to ſell her the Principality of Caſtro, and the County of Ronciglione, in the Territories of the Church, for the Reſidence of her Son Don Carlos Prince of Spain with 12,000 Men, until ſuch Time as the Dutchy of Tuſcany or that of Parma devolves to him; But his Holineſs deſired to be excuſed in the moſt complaiſant Manner imaginable.

Wezel,

Wezel, Octob. 1. The Water in the Rhine is ſo low, that the Navigation of that River is very much obſtructed, and no Ships of Burden, much leſs Floats of Timber, can fall down the ſame: And as the Water continues ſinking, Men are at work in ſeveral Places, repairing the Piles and Grates. Our Letters from Dantzick intimate, that the Affairs of Poland are ſtill in great Confuſion; and that the principal Nobility are entring into an Aſſociation (which cannot be called a Conſpiracy) whereby the firſt that offers to make mention of a Succeſſor to the Throne, is to be excluded the College of Senators.

Stockholm, Octob. 9. There is lately arrived in our Road 3 of our Merchant Ships, richly laden from Spain and Portugal, who report, that at the Heights of Malaga they met two Algerine Rovers well equipped; the Captain of one of which, who was a Renegado, came on board one of our Ships, after having acknowledged their Paſſports, and on his going off took a ſmall Quantity of Wine, Brandy, and Tobacco for his own Uſe; in return for which he ſent back a Waterman, and two Swediſh Slaves, whom he had lately taken on board other Veſſels, ſending Word that he gave them their Liberty for the Reſpect which he bore to the King of Sweden, whom he had formerly the Honour to ſee perſonally.

Venice, Nov. 19. On Friday laſt we received the bad News that the continual Rains having ſwelled the River Po to a very great Height, it had broke down its Banks in five different Places, viz. Three on the ſide of our Republick, and Two other on the ſide of the Pope's Territories, and done great Damage. The Waters of the Livenza have alſo overflowed their Bounds, but not cauſed much Damage.

Lisbon, Nov. 23. Laſt Week a ſad Misfortune befel the Ship Our Lady of Attalaya and St. Gabriel, Capt. de Oliviera, belonging to the Tobacco Contractors, and which arrived here the 31ſt ult. from Brazil: She took Fire by Accident, and blew up, by which means 37 Perſons loſt their Lives, and the Ship, which had made but one Voyage, and could mount 50 Guns, together with what Cargo ſhe had on board, viz. above 460 Rolls of Tobacco, ſome Sugar, Hides, &c. were loſt.

Hamburgh, Nov. 29. N. S. M. Peter Greve, one of the principal Bankers of this City, has, from London, received Letters of Exchange for the Sum of 500,000 l. Sterling, with Orders to remit the ſaid Amount to Stockholm; which Sum is appointed to put the King of Sweden in Condition of complying with the Engagements into which he is entered by his Acceſſion to the Treaty of Hanover. By our laſt Letters from Brunſwick we learn, that the Negociations there continue languiſhing; and that the Regency of Hanover to counter-balance the Liſt of 249 Deſerters, whoſe Reſtitution is demanded by the King of Pruſſia, have on their Side produced another Liſt of 700 Hanoverians, either forcibly inliſted or deſerted into the Pruſſian Service.

Bruſſels, Decemb. 1. Since we have, in theſe Provinces, received a Confirmation of the Crown of Spain's having concluded a Treaty with the Allies of Hanover, the Oſtend Company's Actions have fallen to 150, and not without great Appearance of their ſinking ſtill lower.

Dover, Nov. 23. On Friday Night ſome Engliſhmen being in Company with two Dutchmen, and a Quarrel ariſing the Dutchmen drew their Knives, and one of the Engliſhmen received three Stabs in the Body and a Cut in the Throat. The Man now lies dangerouſly ill, and the Dutchmen are committed to our Goal by the Mayor.

Worceſter, Nov. 27. This Morning, about one o' Clock, a violent Tempeſt ſhook the Houſes, and untiled ſeveral of them An empty Coal Barge running againſt a laden one, beat off her Clay, whereby ſhe ſunk; the Crew however were ſaved. Here has been the greateſt Flood on Severn that has been known for 20 Years, whereby conſiderable Damage has been done to the Merchandizes at Bewdly and other Places.

London, Octob. 18. On Tueſday laſt a Man dreſs'd like a Sailor, who had been taken with a Bundle of ſtolen Goods upon him, was, carried by a Conſtable before the Juſtices then ſitting at Hick's-Hall; but as three of their Worſhips had him under Examination in a Room up Stairs, and were going to ſign his Commitment, the Window being open, the Fellow clapp'd both his Hands upon it, and crying, *Hey over*, leap'd out clean into St. John's-ſtreet, tho' it was of great Height, and got off.

Letters from Malaga of the 27th paſt, N. S. and from Alicant of the 28th, bring a melancholy Accout of Damage received by exceſſive Rains, Thunder, Lightning and Hail; great Quantities of Lemons, Oranges and Grapes being deſtroyed. Two Hail-ſtones were taken up at *Alicant* that weighed three Pounds.

Tueſday a Gunſmith in Rag-fair, near the Dean's Church, putting an old Gun-barrel into the Fire, it happened to be loaded with a Ball, and burſt when it took the Heat, which killed him on the Spot.

London, Nov. 28. We lately hinted that the Algerines were likely to break their Truce with the Dutch, and now we have a certain Account of two Dutch Ships bound from Cadiz to Holland, having been taken by an Algerine Cruizer, of which we expect ſoon to be able to give a more particular Account.

They write from Warrington in Lancaſhire, the 21ſt, that above 20 People returning home laſt Wedneſday from the Market there, on Horſeback, ſome ſingle and others double, in paſſing the River Mercy, which parts Lancaſhire and Cheſhire, at Wilderſpool, over a high Cauſeway, had the Misfortune either to miſs it, or to be carried off by the Rapidity of the Floods, occaſioned by the late great Rains, and were all of them, with their Horſes, drowned; and on Friday laſt all the Bodies except two, were taken up; among which was Mr. Percival, an eminent Cheeſe-Factor in Cheſhire; the reſt were chiefly Farmers.

The Directors of the South-Sea Company have purchaſed Goods to the Amount of 300,000 l. of which above two Thirds are of Engliſh Manufacture, which are to be ſent to the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies as ſoon as they ſhall obtain a Schedula from the King of Spain.

Decemb. 1. Yeſterday Morning early, a Man was found dead at the Fountain-Tavern Door without Newgate, ſuppoſed to die for Want.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, March 23.

Entred inwards, J. Lawrance from St. Thomas, ſtranded at Gardners Iſland in this Diſtrict.

Entred outwards, J. Stiles for Jamaica, T. Vater for Amſterdam, W. Elliſton for Canſo.

Cleared out, H. Lawrance to Curaco, R. Ratſey to Surrinam, J. Thurkettle and J. Vaughan to Jamaica, A. Patchat to Barbadoes.

Philadelphia, March 26.

We hear from Montgomery Townſhip in this County, that on Tueſday laſt in the Afternoon, The Houſe of Iſaac James took Fire, when he was from Home, by Means of a Crack in the Chimney; and though it was preſently diſcover'd, yet it being a dry Time, and the Wind very high, it could not be prevented from burning down to the Ground, together with an adjacent Building. Sixty Buſhels of Wheat were conſumed, between 10 and 12 l. of Paper Money, and all his Houſhold Goods; and the whole Loſs is computed to be near 200 l.

Sometime ſince a Woman in Vincent Townſhip, Cheſter County, going to Mill, ſpy'd a Deer faſt aſleep near the Road; and taking up a Stone, ſhe hit him on the Head with it, and kill'd him.

We hear from New-York, That on the third Inſtant, the Fort at Albany was ſet on fire in four ſeveral Places; upon which a Proclamation had been iſſued out by the Governour, promiſing a Reward of Twenty Pounds, to any Perſon that ſhall diſcover the Incendiary.

Laſt Night died ſuddenly, Mr. Auſtin Paris of this City, Founder.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Ship Succeſſion, Tho. Hill, from Leverpool and Dublin.
Sloop John, Charles Edgar, from Antigua.
Scooner Dolphin, Rich. Forteſcue, from South Carolina.

Entred outwards.

Brigt. Mary, John Sim, for Weſt-Indies.
Ship Dragon, Charles Hargrave, for Barbadoes.
Sloop Delaware, Nich. Roach, for Cape Fear.

Cleared outwards.

Brigt. Pennſylvania-Hope, Andrew Norwood, to Surinam.
Sloop Catherine and Ann, Duncan Murray, to Maryland.

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City in the Week paſt.

Church	1.	Baptiſts		2.
Quakers	0.	Strangers,	Whites	0.
Presbyterians	1.		Blacks	1.

RUN

RUN away on the 15th Inſtant from *John Philips* of *Kent* County in *Maryland*, an *Iriſh* Servant Man named *John Macguire*, middle Stature, thick and well-ſet, freſh coloured likely full Face, dark brown Hair ſomewhat curl'd; As to his Apparel a good felt Hat, blue homeſpun cloth Coat trim'd with braſs Buttons, a good pair of Buckskin Breeches with braſs Buttons, blue yarn Stockings: He took with him two Shirts, one of Ozaburgh, the other of white Linen, two pair of homeſpun Linen Breeches. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Runaway, and gives Notice to his ſaid Maſter, or to *Enoch Jenkins* on *Bohemia* Manor in *Cecil* County, *Maryland*, or to *William Evans* of *London Tract* in *New-Caſtle* County, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *John Philips*.

TAKEN out of the Stable of the *Bear-Inn* in *Market-ſtreet*, on *Monday* Night laſt, a young black Horſe about 5 Years old, branded with IK upon the near Buttock, a Star in the Forehead and a Snip upon the Noſe, if any Ear-mark a Half-penny in the far Ear, his Main trim'd half hanging down, he is ſhod before. At the ſame Time was taken a breaſted Saddle, almoſt new, with double ſtampt Houſens bound round with white, the Sweat-flaps ſingle, one of the foremoſt braſs Nails is loſt; alſo a Bridle about half worn, with Curb Bits, Price 5 s. 6 d. when new. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe and Saddle, and gives Notice ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have 20 s. *Reward*, and reaſonable Charges paid by *Nicholas Scull*.

March 5. 1729-30.

RUN away on Sunday Night laſt, from *John Clark* of *Bucks* County, an *Iriſh* Servant Woman, named *Anſtis Downing*, alias *Agnes Mac Daniel*, aged about 22 Years, ſhe ſpeaks clear Engliſh, is of middle Stature, ſwarthy Complexion, black Hair and black Eyes, and ſomething round-ſhoulder'd. She has on a Gown Yellow and Green ſtriped, a Petticoat of Yellow and Red ſtriped, and an old brown Gown and Petticoat, and new Leather-heel'd Shoes. She has ſtolen her Indentures, and went away with one *George Welsby*, who lately married her, of which they have a Certificate with them. He is a ſhort Fellow, with a down roguiſh Look, pale Complexion, grey little Eyes, and thin brown Hair, if cut off he wears a Cap. He has with him a light-colour'd cloſe made Cloath Coat, and Breeches of the ſame; an old dark-colour'd Coat with red Lining, a dark-colour'd Great Coat, Leather Breeches with Berry Buttons cap'd with Silver, two Felt Hats one old the other new, a ſpeckled Shirt and other Shirts. He has a *Maryland* Paſs with him, ſign'd *Charles Markland*; and they have taken a long Pine Canoo with an Iron Chain. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward for each, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *John Clark*.

March 11, 1729-30.

ON the 30th of this Inſtant *March* will be expoſed to Sale by Publick Vendue, at the Houſe of *Agnes Shannan*, Adminiſtratrix of the Eſtate of *Jeremiah Shannan*, late of *New-Caſtle* County, deceaſed, A certain Tract of Land belonging to the ſaid Eſtate, ſituated on *White Clay Creek*, near *Samuel Johnſon*'s Mill, and bounding on *James Hermitage*, Eſq; and the Rev. Mr. *George Gatasbey*. The Tract contains Two hundred and fifty Acres, or thereabouts, well Water'd and Timber'd, fifty Acres of it clear, and within Five Miles of a convenient Landing; there is two Settlements thereon, a good Orchard, and many other Conveniences. Enquire of the above-named *Agnes Shannan*, at her Houſe near *Chriſtiana* Bridge, and know further.

RUN away from *John Parker*, Joiner, at *William Biles*'s in *Bucks* County, a Servant Man named *Robert Naylor*, aged about 20 Years, of low Stature, freſh Complexion, brown lank Hair, wears an old Felt Hat, a brown Pea-Jacket with braſs Buttons, Indian-dreſs'd Leather Breeches, old pair of dark brown worſted Stockens, a new pair of Shoes. VVhoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have 40 s. Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by *John Parker*.

VERY good Live-Geeſe Feathers, to be ſold at *Evan Powell*'s in *Cheſnut-ſtreet*, next Door but one to *A. Hamilton*, Eſq;

LAtely imported from *London*, by *John Le*, and are to be ſold by him at the loweſt Prices, either by Wholeſale or Retail, at his Shop in *Market-ſtreet*, over againſt the *Presbyterian* Meeting-houſe, next Door to *William Stapler*, Tin-man, in *Philadelphia*, theſe Goods following, *viz.*

Silver Watches. Callicoes, divers Sorts. Hollands, and ſeveral Sorts of Sheeting Linen. Several ſorts of Diapers and Table-cloths. Several ſorts of Cambricks, Mantua Silks, and Graſſets. Beryllan, and plain Callimanco. Crapes and Stuffs. Men's dyed ſhammie Gloves. Women's *ditto*, Lamb. Stitching Silk, Thread and Silk. Twiſt for Women. Silk Perſian. Ribbons, and double ſpaniſh Ribbons. Double Thread Stockings ſeveral Sorts. Men's white ſhammie Gloves. Silk Handkerchiefs, and White Silk-Muſlin, and other ſorts of Handkerchiefs. Men's glaz'd Gloves, topp'd. Men's Shoe-Buckles, Bath-metal, and other Sorts. Masks for Women. Several ſorts of Penknives. Plain metal Buttons for Men's Coats and Jackets. Ivory Caſe-knives, and ſeveral ſorts of Pocket-knives. Dowlaſſes, ſeveral ſorts. Huckabags, and Ruſſia Linens. Oznaburghs. Several ſorts of Looking-glaſſes. Garlicks and brown Holland, Bagholland, *ditto*. Several ſorts of Druggets, fine Kerſeys, ſuperfine double-mill'd Drab, ſuperfine Broad-cloths, London Shalloons, Scotch Plads. Fine and coarſe Hats. Men and Women's Engliſh Shoes. Stockings, ſeveral ſorts, for Men, Women and Children, ſcarlet with Clocks, Several ſorts of Caps. Women's Bonnets. Several ſorts of Horn and Ivory Combs. Gun-powder, Shot and Flints. Bibles of ſeveral ſorts, Teſtaments, Pſalters and Primers, Large Paper-books, and ſmall ones, with Pocket-books, and other Stationary Ware. Several ſorts of Checquer'd Linen. Flannels and Duroys. Scots-Snuff. With ſundry ſorts of Goods not here mentioned. *To be LET by the above Perſon, one half of the Houſe he now poſſeſſeth, or two or three very good Rooms*, Enquire of him and know further. *March* 14, 1729-30.

BOOKS lately brought over, and are to be Sold at the Printers hereof.

A RATIONALE, or PRACTICAL EXPOSITION of the Book of *Common-Prayer*, by the Rt. Rev. Father in God, *Anthony Sparrow*, DD. late Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*. With his Caution to his Dioceſe againſt falſe Doctrines, and his famous Sermon of Confeſſion and the Power of Abſolution. To which are prefix'd, the Lives of the Compilers of the Liturgy; and an hiſtorical Account of its ſeveral Reviews, by the Rev. Mr. *Samuel Downes*, late of *St. John*'s College, *Oxon*.

2. THE DEVOUT CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTED how to *Pray* and give *Thanks* to GOD: Or, a Book of Devotions for Families, and for particular Perſons, in moſt of the Concerns of humane Life. By *Simon Patrick*, DD. late Lord Biſhop of *Ely*. The 15th Edition.

3. THE TRUE CHURCH of *ENGLAND* MAN's Companion in the Cloſet: Or, a complete Manual of private Devotions: Collected from the Writings of Archbiſhop *Laud*, Bp. *Andrews*, Bp. *Kenn*, Dr. *Hickes*, Mr. *Kettlewell*, Mr. *Spinckes*. With a Preface by Mr. *Spinckes*.

BIBLES, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Pſalm-Books, Accompt-Books, Pocket-Books, Bills of Lading bound and unbound, Common Blank Bonds for Money, Bonds with Judgment, Counterbonds, Arbitration Bonds, Arbitration Bonds with Umpirage, Bail Bonds, Counterbonds to ſave Bail harmleſs, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Writs, Summons, Apprentices Indentures, Servants Indentures, Penal Bills, Promiſory Notes, *&c.* all the Blanks in the moſt authentick Forms, and correctly printed; may be had at the Publiſhers of this Paper; who perform all other Sorts of Printing at reaſonable Rates.

Philadelphia: Printed by *B. Franklin* and *H. Meredith*, at the New Printing-Office near the Market, where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper, at *Ten Shillings* a Year.